

The Bismarck Tribune.

VOL. IX.

BISMARCK D. T., FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1881.

NO 1.

WITHOUT A KICK.

Fourteen Hundred Indians From Buford on Their Way to Standing Rock.

The Gen. Sherman, Far West and Helena Loaded With Hair Lifters.

They Wanted to Remain at Buford Near Their Old Camping Ground.

But the Government Thinks They Can Best Learn to Farm Further South.

Nearly One Hundred More of Sitting Bull's Band Conclude to Surrender.

Among Them a Daughter of the Old Stalwart Chief of Ouster Fame.

Sitting Bull, Himself, But a Short Distance North of Fort Buford.

His Surrender Likely to Occur Within a Very Short Time.

The Indians at Keogh Soon to be Removed to Standing Rock.

Bound for Civilization.

(Special Dispatch to The Tribune.)

Fort Buford, D. T., May 26.—For the past week all sorts of rumors have been afloat at this fort regarding the removal of the Indians to Standing Rock Agency. Gen. Terry had issued all his orders through the mails, fearing that an inkling of the move might jump the wires if electricity was resorted to. However, it was generally known here Monday, that something was going to happen. Large quantities of beef was being cooked and three empty boats were lying in an unusual length of time at the levee. Tuesday Maj. Brotherton told the Indians that they were to be removed to Standing Rock Agency. They raised but little objection to this, but stated that they had been used well here and would like to have remained. They had relatives who had not yet surrendered and they hated to leave them. Maj. Brotherton told them they would be well taken care of at Standing Rock and that they would see

MANY OF THEM PEOPLE

at that agency. Several of the chiefs held a consultation and the result was a perfect willingness to be removed. There was apprehension on the part of some that they would be foully dealt with but this fear was dispelled by the talk of Maj. Brotherton. Every thing passed off quietly and the steamers General Sherman, Far West and Helena departed this evening at 5 o'clock with the consignment of 1,400 Indians, under the command of Capt. Chittard. Ninety-one of Sitting Bull's band came in to-day and were immediately loaded on the Sherman cargo and the fleet is accompanied by two companies of soldiers.

FALSE REPORTS.

Reports have been sent from here that Indians were constantly deserting and fleeing back to Sitting Bull's camp. These reports are false, as but one solitary Indian has left the post. Maj. Brotherton had things so completely arranged for the removal of the Indians that everything worked like clock work. The Indians raised no hostile demonstrations whatever, although some of them evinced some little fear. The soldiers at this post are very glad the Indians have gone as it relieves them of a great deal of picket duty.

SITTING BULL'S DAUGHTER

is among the number who came in and surrendered to-day and is on the Gen. Sherman. Those who came in gave up their ponies and arms willingly and stated that Sitting Bull was but a short distance north of Buford and his surrender might be looked for any moment. They are tired and disgusted with the plains. They say the white men no longer treat them right. They pay but little for their

hides and furs and their free territory in which to hunt the buffalo has dwindled down to small dimensions. Part of those who surrendered to-day came in from Woody Mountain and the others from Lade Quappelle.

KEOGH COMES NEXT.

It was reported here to-day that about the middle of next month the 2,200 Indians at Fort Keogh will also be removed to Standing Rock and that as soon as those shall have been transported they will be given the choice of agencies. Some have relatives at Red Cloud, Spotted Tail, Cheyenne and other agencies, and the government will give the Indians their choice. Those having no choice will remain at Standing Rock.

Out On the Line.

The TRIBUNE's Sentinel Butte correspondent, under date of May 23, sends the following: "This is pay day, and everybody in the camp is happy. Some of the boys have not received any pay for five months, and it is only natural that they should feel jubilant.—Winston Bros. have been laying track very rapidly, and are now at Beaver Creek or Tom Rush's Ranch, eighteen miles west of here, and are confident that they will reach Glencair by June 15.—P. H. Mullen, of Elkader, Iowa, is looking around here for a good point to build a hotel, and thinks Miles City the best location. Mr. Mullen has had twenty-five years experience in the hotel business, and if he runs any will run a good one.—J. C. Duncan, the gentlemanly bar-tender at the Hotel de Quinn is still smiling, and ever ready to set it up for the boys with or without sugar.—Tom Reilly, one of M. J. Quinn's best men, is getting ready to go to Powder River with a large stock of goods. "Tom" is a good business man, and all his friends wish him success in his new enterprise.—Messrs. H. A. Rurns & Co. are loading fifty teams a day for their several stores along the line.—More TRIBUNES are wanted, everybody reads it. The Mandan department is extremely interesting to those who have friends in that lively little town.

A Star Route Bonanza.

L. P. Williamson, superintendent of the Bismarck and Tongue river mail line, supposed to be one of the star route bonanzas, is in the city. A TRIBUNE reporter was dispatched to interview him but he declined to furnish any statement for publication. He remarked, however, that so far as this route was concerned the contractors were ready for the closest investigation. He said the fines for the last quarter were \$11,282.74, and for the corresponding quarter last year \$13,000—a thousand dollars a week. They have lost considerable stock from Indians and have had three drivers killed by them, and to replace stock lost during the past winter from the epizootic and other causes, they have paid \$4,200, making a loss, including fines, during the last quarter (aside from expenses increased in winter) of \$16,482.74. Mr. Williamson said that notwithstanding the increased compensation for expedited service the line has always been operated at a loss. The schedule time between Bismarck and Miles City is sixty-five hours. The average time during the winter was five days, with occasional loss of trips, and the fines were on account of this loss of time and trips.

The Freighters' Fight.

The Deadwood Times of the 14th inst. has the following in regard to what it calls the freighters' union: "The freighters between here and Pierre have pooled their issues, and propose, if possible, to make a little money this season. A large and enthusiastic meeting was held at Pierre on Wednesday of this week, which after being organized proceeded to business. Newbanks, Shoan and others were appointed a committee to draw up a bill of rates between the river and the Hills cities. After due deliberation the committee reported the following rates for bulls: To Deadwood, \$2.50 per 100 weight; to Central City, \$2.65 per 100 weight; to Lead City, \$2.75 per 100 weight. All freight hauled by mules will be fifty cents per 100 more. The rates were adopted by the members unanimously, and to make it of more binding effect each member entered into heavy bonds to not carry freight at a less rate than agreed upon in the compact. There was 3,000,000 pounds of transportation represented by the union.

Important Army Changes.

Gen. Carlin, Lieut.-Col. Seventeenth Infantry, now post commandant at Fort Yates, arrived Thursday bound for Columbus Barrack, where he succeeds Lieut.-Col. L. C. Hunt. The retirement of Col. Crittenden promotes Lieut. Col. Hunt to the Colonelcy of the Seventeenth Infantry, and he will succeed Gen. Carlin at Fort Yates. By this promotion Capt. Pearson, now at Camp Porter, becomes Major, and Second Lieutenant Wm. A. Wann is promoted to First Lieutenant. Lieutenant C. H. Greene is promoted to Captain, and takes Capt. Pierson's place,

in command of Company "B," at camp Porter.

About Boats.

The Eclipse leaves June 1st for Terry's landing.

The river fell ten inches at Yankton Wednesday.

The Far West left Benton for down river on Saturday.

The steamer Batchelor left for up river early this morning.

The office of the Benton "P" Line is to be painted and calomined.

The Nellie Peck is ready to launch. So says the Sioux City Journal.

The Key West arrived at Sioux City yesterday from St. Louis, en route for Bismarck.

The Benton "P" Line is to have an agents office fitted up at the warehouse at the levee, that is intended to be one of the finest in the city.

The steamer Dacotah which left Bismarck nearly a day behind the Red Cloud, overtook that boat a short distance this side of Stevenson.

Capt. Grant Marsh has leased the ferry boat Jim Leighton, to the Northwestern Stage Company for the season. He has the Leighton in the water and ready for business.

Capt. Maratta received the information yesterday that the steamer Big Horn arrived at Sioux City on the 23d. She will arrive at Bismarck about June 2d and will at once load for the Yellowstone.

Occasional wood-yards between Yankton and Pierre sell wood for \$4 per cord, but in other places \$6, and even \$8.50 per cord is charged. The price is likely to decline as the season advances.

Steamboat men are talking of the remarkable time made by the steamer Helena on her present trip. She left Bismarck on the morning of the 10th and arrived at Buford on her return trip from Benton on the evening of the 24th.

The Sioux City Journal says that nothing has been heard of the whereabouts of the Key West, excepting that she has not passed Omaha. As she left St. Louis on the 13th she should, with the present stage of water, be along very soon.

A Chicago firm telegraphs to ask if a boat can be chartered to bring buffalo hides out of the Yellowstone. There are at least fifteen boat loads of buffalo robes and other peltry in the Yellowstone, and it is doubtful if there will be that many trips made up the Yellowstone this season. If boats do not bring out the peltry it must be floated on flat boats down to Glendive, and there await the coming of the North Pacific mail.

During the two days that the wires have been down over 300 dispatches accumulated at the Bismarck office, and when a Minneapolis circuit was finally secured yesterday afternoon, enough of local Government business was on hand to occupy the wires until long after midnight, to the exclusion of the Associated Press report and special telegrams. The telegraphic facilities at Bismarck are notoriously inadequate, and the company should provide more wires and a larger operating force at once. The Bismarck office has recently taken in as high as \$2,000 a month cash, and yet it has not half the facilities for transmitting and receiving that is furnished Fargo, which it is said, does not average over \$600 a month cash receipts.

The Sioux City Journal, of the 24th, says: "The Big Horn, Capt. John Todd master, and Wm Perkins clerk, arrived from Yankton on Sunday afternoon with a fair passenger list, a lot of dry hides and some wheat for Peavey. She began loading yesterday morning for the Yellowstone and had planned to pull out this morning, but owing to the scarcity of teams, and the inconvenience of driving among the cars and over tracks not planked, or partly planked, the boat is not likely to complete her load before this evening. Beside the Yellowstone freight she is taking stuff for Benton that will be transferred to another boat at Bismarck. She will make out a load with Yankton freight.....The gross receipts of the Big Horn for her last trip between this city and Yankton were about \$1,600. Commodore Conlson had agreed to send the boat if \$1,000 was guaranteed.....Clerk Perkins of the Big Horn had the misfortune to sprain his ankle badly on Sunday evening after his boat landed, and Jimmy Keenan, clerk of the Black Hills, officiated in his stead yesterday.

Wanted to Get Home.

The Miles City Journal says of one of a party visiting Miles City recently: The remaining member of the party was Judge Bowen, of Bismarck, the well known local land agent of the North Pacific company, at that place and Mandan. The Judge was married recently, and probably came out here in order to enjoy another brief taste of the joys of single blessedness. It was observable, however, that he was the most eager one of the party to hasten the return.

LORD ROSCOE,

Although Working Like a Hero to Get a Re-Nomination For Senator is

Yet Likely to Fail, Because of the Egregious Error Committed in Resigning.

Senator Woodin in a Long Speech Gives His Reasons for Opposing Conkling.

Platt Outing an Insignificant Figure—Conkling Begins to Ask for Private Conferences.

The Hinge.

ALBANY, May 26.—The whole interest of the struggle still hinges on the calling of a caucus. The stalwarts are endeavoring to secure the necessary names to call a caucus and will endeavor to have one fixed for tonight. The administration crowd still insist that a CAUCUS IS IMPOSSIBLE,

that they have secured pledges enough to prevent any such action. They say that the lack of enthusiasm among the Conkling men at the appearance of their leader shows the half-heartedness with which they enter the struggle. Conkling has had numerous conferences with his friends to-day, but the plan of campaign is kept secret. Platt hangs on the outskirts of his greater companion and cuts a very insignificant figure indeed. Cornell, it is stated, has evinced a decided purpose to keep out of the campaign altogether, having cooled somewhat towards Conkling. The talk of a coalition of either party with the democrats is looked upon as without foundation. Such a course would be impolitic for all concerned.

FILE DEMOCRATS

will probably put two candidates into the field and support them throughout the entire struggle. A dead-lock, which is likely to ensue, will suit the democracy since it will postpone the election until the new legislature give them a chance for both seats. Every indication is that a dead-lock will be the result of the contest and that the matter will have to go before the people at last. The administration party claims that the people are largely against Conkling, and that everywhere in the state a strong current of denunciation for the course taken by the resigned senators is heard. The presence of Blair in New York is commented upon as influencing the struggle, and it is stated that the prime purpose of his visit is to organize the antagonism to his old enemy.

Woodin vs. Conkling.

ALBANY, May 26.—In the Senate to-day Woodin remonstrated against the re-election of Conkling and Platt and made a long speech in its support. He said presumably the reasons publicly announced by Conkling and Platt for the resignations are best and all that can be given, and if so, history will award to them the credit of having committed the most stupendous blunder of modern times. Strahan replied to Woodin. He said the names of persons signed to telegrams favoring the re-election of Conkling and Platt, these signed, he said, were high-toned gentlemen of New York, who used their money freely last year for the election of Jas. Garfield to the Presidency of the United States. The people of his state desire Conkling's return to the Senate, as he understands the interests and needs of this state. The speaker then gave a resume of the appointment of Robertson as collector of the port. The resignations have forced us to meet the question, "Shall we sustain the senators in their views of Republicans?"

Refuse to Caucus.

ALBANY, May 26.—The following letter was sent Speaker Sharpe yesterday: State of New York, Senate Chamber, Albany, May 25.—Hon. Geo. H. Sharpe, Chairman Assembly caucus committee, Dear Sir:—The Senate caucus committee have given the question of calling a caucus the earnest deliberation which the gravity of the situation demands. The United States Senators from this state have resigned, and it rests in the republican members of this Legislature the alternative of supporting or antagonizing the national administration. This issue involves the entirety of the republican party. The resignation of our Senators has left the Senate of the United States in the control of the democratic majority. The republican party of the state cannot submit its relation to the party of the nation to the decision of the majority of a Legislative caucus. No member ought to be excused by caucus action from individual responsibility, but in joint convention of the Legislature, and in solemn exercise of his duties as a legislator each man should cast his vote according to his conscience and the wishes of his constituents. We do not, therefore, deem it wise to unite in a call for a joint caucus. We remain, dear sir, yours truly,

D. McCARTHY,
Geo. H. FOSTER,
W. W. ROCKWELL.

While I do not fully concur in the above I deem it unwise and inexpedient at the present time to join in or recommend a call for a caucus.

A Ridiculous Story.

New York, May 26.—An Albany special to the Graphic says: Speaker Sharpe

says the story concerning a quarrel between Senator Conkling and Vice-President Arthur is absolutely false; that nothing of the kind has ever occurred, nor has there been any event of a nature to suggest such report, and that the story is simply ridiculous.

Tricks of Conkling.

ALBANY, May 26.—Conkling, Arthur and their associates continued their stay at the Delevan House to-day, and is said not a few members of the Legislature received notes reading as follows:

Thursday, 26.—Dear sir: I would like a few minutes conversation with you as soon as may be, at a time and place at your convenience. Will you let me hear from you? Cordially yours, ROSCOE CONKLING.

His note it is said was sent to such members who had already called upon Conkling, or were known to be willing to give expression to their sentiments. The division remains to night as during the past twenty-four hours, and there is not the least chance of its changing before the day of election, next Tuesday.

Change of Time.

The contemplated change of time in the running of passenger trains on the Dakota Division of the North Pacific road has at last been officially announced, and the new order is to take effect on and after the first of next week. Commencing at that time the eastern train will arrive at Bismarck at 6 p. m. instead of 7-10 p. m., and will depart at 8 a. m. instead of 7 a. m. This will be a convenience that will be duly appreciated by merchants desiring to answer letters and communications received at night, and will be of advantage to hotel men and all other persons. This shortening of the time between Fargo and Bismarck is made possible by the replacing of the iron with steel rails as far west as Jamestown. When the track between that place and Bismarck is replaced it is expected that the running time will again be reduced. For this is the traveling public truly thankful.

An Eastern Storm.

While Bismarck was perfectly serene, Wednesday, after the refreshing shower of the night before, at Fargo, and points further east, a severe thunder storm and heavy rains is reported to have prevailed all day. Early in the day the wires were down or crossed, and at the time of writing (midnight) no eastern telegraph reports have been received. The station of Muskoda, east of Moorhead, Minn., is said to have been struck by lightning about seven o'clock last evening and the building extensively destroyed. Bismarck is out of the storm belt, and for the day TRIBUNE readers will be compelled to accept of a diet of local and western news, in lieu of the regular Western Associated Press report.

Concord Coaches.

Superintendent Williamson was Wednesday rigging up his Concord coaches for use between Glendive and Miles City, as soon as the railroad reaches the latter point, which will be within fifteen days. They will be forwarded so as to be on the ground ready for business. On Wednesday next stages will begin running from Sentinel Butte to Glendive, and will deliver mail daily from that time on, to the Baby Mine and Little Missouri offices, pouches for the same being made up at Bismarck until an office is established at Glendive, unless ordered to the contrary.

This change will expedite the mails between Bismarck and Miles City, reducing the time to forty-eight hours, and will, of course, prove a great convenience to persons interested.

To the River.

If the people of Mandan had half the enterprise exhibited by Mr. Dietrich of Bismarck, it would not take all day to go to Mandan and return. Mr. Dietrich runs a line of buses to the transfer and all other boats, the first bus leaving at eight o'clock in the morning, and continuing at short intervals all day. This enterprise is appreciated by people on the east side of the river, and if the same accommodations were to be found on the west side all would be well. Mr. Dietrich was one of the first white men in Bismarck and never lets a person tramp through the mud and dust to the landing if he can prevent it.

Imported Stock.

Charles M. Cushman, manager of the R. B. Hayes farm, north of Bismarck, is receiving some fine imported stock. Last week he received the fine bay two-year-old stallion, Senator, and the full-blooded bull, Oak of Burleigh. Senator has a pool pedigree. He is half Percheron, sired by Idol, imported from France by Chisholm, of Illinois; dam, Royal George, imported from Canada by C. Meyers, of Illinois. Mr. Cushman believes in improving the stock of this country, and these last importations are said to be the finest ever brought to this country.

Married.

At the M. E. Church, Bismarck, D. T., May 24th, 1881, by Rev. J. M. Bull, John McConville to Annie Garrety.

JUDGE HUDSON.

Subjected to the Interviewing Process for the Benefit of Tribune Readers.

What He Thinks of Bismarck and the Great Missouri River Valley.

Something About the Sheriff and the Magnificent Burleigh County Court House.

The Interview.

An idea, and a chunk of mud from the hoof of a famous Bismarck trotter owned by C. R. Williams, simultaneously struck a TRIBUNE reporter in search of news last evening. The mud was contemptuously brushed away, and the idea took the form of a resolution to interview Judge Hudson. A daily paper is a novelty in Bismarck and as yet the inhabitants have not become accustomed to the tomes of the professional interviewer, without which accession to its editorial force no nineteenth-century newspaper is complete. Knowing the number of stuffed clubs and firearms owned by the old residents, the reporter, concluded it would be better to introduce the custom by practicing on an outsider, and the recent arrival of Judge Hudson offered a favorable opportunity. Presenting his card the Tribune representative was shown to a room one of the Sheridan House, where Judge Hudson was found busily engaged in looking over legal documents and answering letters. After begging pardon for the intrusion, and being assured by the gentleman that the interruption would be considered as a compliment, rather than otherwise, the following conversation ensued, in which the exact words of Judge Hudson are reproduced and the remarks on the part of the reporter are "expedited."

Reporter—The citizens of Bismarck are at all times interested in ascertaining the opinions of new comers relative to the city, and as first impressions are always best, The Tribune would be glad to record whatever you may have to say upon that subject.

Judge Hudson—I must say that I am very favorably impressed with Bismarck. It appears much better than I expected. I had an impression that this was a rough broken country, but I am disappointed in that respect. During the afternoon of court this afternoon I was driven about the city by Col. Sweet and I find that you have a fine view of the river from the highlands and from every part of town.

Reporter—Yes, the view is very fine. The people here anticipate much and are very enthusiastic over present and future prospects. This is the point to which immigration gravitates. The oldest inhabitants think this is the centre of the universe. To invest in a Bismarck corner lot is to become a millionaire at once. The revisors of the New Testament thought seriously of eliminating both the words Heaven and Hell from the King James version, and had they done so would have substituted "Bismarck" for the first named, and Fargo for the last.

Judge Hudson—I think the prospects are that you will have a large and civilized town here. Of course it is impossible to tell just what these prospects will amount to but the present prospects of Bismarck are certainly a bright one and are desired.

Reporter—Nice Court House, how? Cost about \$25,000. The jail is a capital. It is nice and clean, and well ventilated. The prisoners like to board with Sheriff McKenzie. He has all heart to convince men that they should be homesick and board at the hotels, rather than dishonest and accept of his hospitality. There are men in this town to be just trembling for fear they will not be indicted by the Grand Jury and that you will not sentence them to confinement for a long term at McKenzie's swartzer resort hotel—lattice windows—the proof rooms—numerous attendants—regimental meals—no death trap elevators—second table—guests without baggage equally welcome—attentive clerk, that registers your name and takes your photograph without charge. All is very nice, and these men will be terribly disappointed if you say "not guilty."

Judge Hudson—It is really a very nice Court house, and the jail is as perfect and nice as I have ever seen anywhere. It is the duty of the County to provide quarters for prisoners that are clean and healthful, so that if they suffer in mind they need not suffer in body. That to a county seems to have accomplished its duty is also a fine one. The Court house is not as expensive as they are in the habit of building where I come from but it is sufficient for all practical purposes, and for the money expended the result is remarkable.

Reporter—This is your first trip over the North Pacific I believe, what do you

[Continued on Fourth Page.]

IMPERFECT PAGE

IMPERFECT PAGE

BY LOUNSBERRY & JEWELL.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE.
Published every morning, except Monday, at
Bismarck, Dakota, is delivered by carrier to all
parts of the city at twenty-five cents per week,
or \$1 per month.

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One year, postage paid, 10.00

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and ten lines to the inch.

BISMARCK, D. T., MAY 27, 1881.

JUDGE CORNELL, of Minnesota, is dead.

J. F. DAVIS is seventy three years old, June 24.

Atty Gen. Banks is talked of as Secretary of the United States.

The Chicago Sunday papers published the revised New Testament as a matter of course.

FRANK GILBERT, of St. Paul was killed in a house of prostitution at Hudson, Sunday last by Theodore Rounds.

FARGO is considerably excited over a trial of horse thieves. N. K. Hubbard and Major Huddy were among the victims.

CONDUCTOR GALVIN was indicted at Breckenridge for a railroad accident, occurring last winter, in which two passengers were killed.

From the present outlook Whittaker will be vindicated. The Court shows a disposition to reject expert testimony as to the handwriting.

SECRETARY Windom has announced that the remainder of the five and six per cent bonds will be paid in cash. No more can be continued.

CONKLING's friends profess to believe he will be elected—both he and Platt, and if elected they will join the democrats in opposition to the administration.

A copy of the Cuba, New York, Evening Review has been received. It is a trade paper than a postage stamp. The largest advertiser is an undertaker.

The weekly TRIBUNE will hereafter reach the extension via the Little Missouri post office. It ought to reach that point every Saturday—the day after publication.

O. L. NORTON, a Traill county member of the legislature, and Dr. E. N. Falk have not been seen or heard of since the adjournment of the Legislature. Foul play, probably.

The TRIBUNE would like to learn why its edition for last week did not reach the extension. One order of seventy-two copies was suppressed by some one west of the river.

VICE PRESIDENT ARTHUR is also on his magnificent car and has gone home disgusted. He says he does not intend to return to Washington until December unless called for by the President.

The Lake City Sentinel and Leader have consolidated, and Brown, formerly of the Sentinel, has become the business manager of the St. Paul Dispatch, which assures success for the Dispatch.

The administration Republicans will refuse to go into a caucus with the Conkling men, under any circumstances, as Conkling announces his determination to oppose the administration, should he be re-elected.

The TRIBUNE reporter asked the p. m. at Mandan yesterday for a list of advertised letters for publication, which was refused. The publication would be of interest to the people on the extension. The p. m. at Mandan may yet change his mind, however.

It is now claimed that a compromise was arranged between Conkling and the President. Robertson and all other New York nominations were to be deserted, and a new deal was to have been had, but Platt forced the confirmation of the Albany postmaster, and as a result the President withdrew all nominations but that of Robertson, who was confirmed, and Platt and Conkling resigned.

Notwithstanding all that has been said of Mr. Conkling; notwithstanding his foolish and uncalled for quarrel with Mr. Hayes, and his ridiculous course in the Robertson matter, he is a gentleman whose integrity can not be questioned. He is moral and upright, living a life above reproach. The Sprague sensation existed only in the brain of a drunken and jealous husband, and, save in this case, no scandal has ever attached to his name. But he evidently has a very bad case of presidency on the brain and retires from public life in disgust, because he is not regarded greater than his

party; greater than the President; because a majority do not fall down and worship at his shrine.

WHO ARE CITIZENS.

The TRIBUNE stated recently that a declaration of an intention to become a citizen of the United States did not qualify an alien to vote, hold office, or enter public lands; that no alien was qualified to do these things until he had appeared in open court, with two creditable witnesses, and had there taken an oath of allegiance and been declared by the court a citizen of the United States. This position was questioned, and resulted in a search of the authorities in the matter.

The United States Statutes provide that "The qualifications of voters, and of holding office, shall be such as may be prescribed by the Legislative Assembly of each Territory—subject, nevertheless, to the following restrictions on the power of the Legislative Assembly," viz: "The right of suffrage and of holding office shall be exercised only by citizens of the United States above the age of twenty-one years, and by those above that age who have declared on oath, before a competent court of record, their intentions to become such, and have taken the oath to support the Constitution and Government of the United States."

The law of this Territory is in complete harmony with the above quotation from the organic act. If it were not, it would be of no effect.

"The oath of naturalization, when taken, confers the rights of a citizen," [U. S. Court Decisions, Vol. 1; Case of Campbell vs. Gordon.]

"An alien must take the required oath at the time of his admission to citizenship. It is not sufficient that he took the oath at the time of his giving notice to become a citizen." [U. S. Court Decisions, Vol. 1; Case of Richards vs. McDaniel.]

These decisions are right to the point, and sustain the position taken by the TRIBUNE.

The Duluth Daily Tribune has made its appearance. It is a six-column folio, filled with news and crisp editorial matter, with fair advertising patronage. Duluth will make a great mistake if it does not sustain the Daily Tribune, for there is nothing that contributes so much to the prosperity of a city as enterprise displayed in every line and paragraph of its local newspapers. A town that is so dead to its interests as to fail to appreciate the advantages brought it by a live local newspaper ought to be forgotten—ought to be dropped from the maps, and its business men ought to be consigned to a lunatic asylum.

From the present outlook there will be a deadlock in the New York Legislature. About one third of the republicans will refuse to go into a caucus where they would be compelled to submit to the renomination of Messrs. Platt and Conkling. They will fight these unworthies to the bitter end. Conkling cannot be re-elected without the aid of Democrats, and they cannot be expected to support him, nor can they be expected to help the administration Republicans. The result is likely to be no election by this legislature.

DULUTH merchants stand in their own light. They do not give their daily sufficient to support it—scarcely half the support that Bismarck men are giving the TRIBUNE, and yet the paper is creditable in every respect. Those who care for the prosperity of the city ought to mark those who do not come to the front, and when the boom comes it will be noticed that the tide that carries to prosperity strike only the liberal advertiser.

JUDGE HUDSON is warmly received at Bismarck. Representative Williams said to the writer, "I have known Judge Hudson many years and I tell you your people will be pleased with him. He is a good lawyer, a pure and upright judge, and a high-toned christian gentleman. He will not hesitate to do right; he will be fearless in opposing wrong. He will be just and fair not." And Judge Hudson is justifying this view of his character.

TILDEN thinks of opening a barrel with a view to capturing one of the New York Senatorial prizes.

JOHN LOGAN expresses admiration for Conkling, but thinks him at fault in his present course.

CARL SCHURZ has secured control of the New York Evening Post and has assumed the editorial directorship.

Walter Nichols, a brakeman at Minneapolis, had his head cut off by a switch engine, on the 24th inst.

GEN. LOGAN urges Postmaster-General James to push his investigation no matter who is hurt by it.

MADAME COOPER's ranche, the scene of the recent murder at Hudson, Wis., has been cremated.

Two hundred lives were lost by the collapse of an overloaded steamer at London, Ontario.

CARL SCHURZ has assumed editorial control of the New York Evening Post.

The Sovereigns Who Rule.
(Minneapolis Tribune.)

Ex-President Grant, in his recent epistolary plea for Conkling, reveals the

mus of a disappointed partisan. Gen. Grant will do well to bear constantly in mind the fact that at present he is only a private citizen, and if he publicly espouses the cause of Roscoe Conkling, he will probably suffer the same fate. The American people are as yet the sovereigns who rule over this nation.

Successful Bidders.

Chief Quartermaster Myer has submitted with his recommendation and approval a list of bidders for furnishing the government with post and station supplies for the ensuing year. To the local bidders of Bismarck and vicinity the following awards are recommended:

H. F. Douglas, 792 tons of hay at Fort Yates at \$5.84 per ton, and 2,276 cords of wood at \$3.94 per cord. At Camp Porter 143 tons of hay at \$11.94 per ton.

E. M. Bennett, 10,000 pounds of bran for Fort Yates at \$1 per 100 pounds; 20,000 pounds at the same rate for Fort Lincoln; 5,000 pounds at the same rate for Camp Poplar River; 40,000 pounds, same rate for Fort Buford, and 4,000, same rate, for Fort Stevenson. All bran to be delivered at Bismarck.

Chas. T. Hunt, 1000 cords wood at Fort Yates at \$5.72 per cord.

Geo. B. Wilson, 1,050 cords soft wood at Camp Porter at \$3.84 per cord.

L. E. Shields, 674 cords soft wood at Bad Lands at \$3.24 per cord.

J. C. Rabb, 162 cords soft wood at Fort Bennett, at \$7.88 per cord, and 56 tons hay at \$6.99 per ton.

John Vanderhorck, 300 cords hard wood at \$13.50 and 655 cords soft wood at \$7.20 per cord at Fort Sisseton.

W. C. Snodgrass, 413,000 pounds of oats, at \$1.59 per hundred pounds at Fort Lincoln, and 150 tons of hay at \$5.23 per ton at Fort Stevenson.

I. P. Baker, 263,000 pounds of corn for Fort Lincoln, delivered at Bismarck, for \$1.30 per hundred pounds.

O. H. Beal, 735 cords of soft wood at Fort Lincoln at \$2.49 per cord.

T. C. Power, 72,000 pounds of corn at \$1.98 per hundred at Camp Poplar River.

J. B. Davidson, 950,000 pounds of oats at Fort Ellis at \$1.18 per hundred.

J. A. McLean, 636 tons of hay at Fort Buford at \$6.60 per ton.

J. B. Hubbell, 2,600 cords of wood at Fort Keogh at \$5.47 per cord, and 2,641 tons of coal at \$5.43 per ton.

Hugh McGarvey, 3,500 tons of hay at Fort Keogh at \$14.93 per ton.

G. G. Gibbs, 750 tons of coal at Fort Stevenson at \$4.07 per ton.

The recommendations for supplies to be delivered at Forts Meade, Assiniboine, Totten, etc., will be made public in a few days.

Good-bye Major.

Quartermaster Kirk last evening received direct the official notice of his transfer from Bismarck to Fort Adams, Rhode Island, unofficial notice of which he was furnished from both New York and Chicago, some days since. The TRIBUNE has already commented at length upon the causes of the issuance of the order and expressed regret that the west was to lose and the east was to gain such an efficient and popular officer. These regrets it can now only reiterate and will express the hope that the day of departure, not yet fixed upon, may be delayed as long as possible. Major Kirk's successor has not yet been designated.

Here are the Candidates.

Pursuant to the notice published in the DAILY TRIBUNE, a number of the enterprising Mandanites met at the court house at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon to place in nomination candidates for the position of Justice of the Peace. The caucus was unusually harmonious and the following were soon placed in nomination: First precinct, Chas. Miller. Second precinct, J. L. Roberts. Third precinct, R. M. Johnson and J. M. Ayers.

LETTERS LIST.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining uncalled for at Bismarck, D. T., postoffice for week ending May 26, 1881.

Arnor Frank E.	Merris Lotta
Boudy B. J.	Price Doctor
Bowen Mrs. A. W.	Pollard Thomas
Dugan Frank	Quinn Peter
Douglas John	Singer Andrew
Elston Jacob	Straub Frank B.
Gan Z. V.	Shubamer George
Heitman E. D.	Stack Lizzie
Holtzman Eddie	Strong Mrs. L. D.
Hatcher Wm. H.	Sharp W. B.
Jennings John P.	Thomas Jennie—3
Johnson W. S.	Wilson Chas.
Lelandt Bunde	Wheeler Dr. H. M.
Mitchell A.	Wilson Jack.
Moore C. L.	Young Charles

Persons calling for any of the above letters, will please say "advertised."

C. A. LOUNSBERRY, P. M.

Gravel, diabetes, Bright's disease of the kidneys, and all diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs permanently cured by Prof. Galmette's French Kidney Pad.

Nothing Short of Unmistakable Benefits.

Conferred upon tens of thousands of sufferers could originate and maintain the reputation which ATRIE'S SARSAPARILLA enjoys. It is a compound of the best vegetable alteratives, with the iodides of Potassium and Iron, and is the most effective of all remedies for scrofulous, mercurial, or blood disorders. Uniformly successful and certain in its remedial effects, it produces rapid and complete cures of Scrofula, Sores, Boils, Humors, Pimples, Eruptions, Skin Diseases and all disorders arising from impurity of the blood. By its invigorating effects it always relieves and often cures Liver Complaints. Female Weaknesses and Irregularities, and is a potent restorer of vitality. For purifying the blood it has no equal. It tones up the system, restores and preserves the health, and imparts vigor and energy. For forty years it has been in extensive use, and is today the most available medicine for the suffering sick, anywhere. For sale by all dealers.

If you are troubled with fever and ague, dumb ague, chills, jaundice, dyspepsia, or any disease of the liver, blood and stomach, and wish to get well, try the new remedy, Prof. Galmette's French Liver Pad. Ask your druggist for it and take no other, and it will not get it, and \$1.50 in a letter to the French Pad Co., Toledo, O., and receive one by return mail.

FREE
Sample and Catalogue of French Pad Co. sent on request. Write to Galmette's French Pad Co., Toledo, O.

JUDGE HUDSON.

[Continued from First Page.]

think of the country between here and Fargo? As you leave Fargo do you not begin to feel inspired, elated, and overjoyed as the train pushes on toward this the seat of destiny—this period at the end of the index finger of fate—this exclamation point of the 19th century—this future great metropolis, shrouded with prosperity, the queen of the longest navigable river in the world, surrounded on all sides with rich mines, extensive grazing lands, and the largest and most productive farms on the continent.

Judge Hudson—From Fargo to Jamestown the country is really beautiful. From Jamestown here it is different than I had anticipated, but the land I consider better than in the Red River valley, because it is more uneven and rolling. It is simply wonderful. Eastern people cannot realize it. I have often read of this great valley and its prairie lands, but I did not half realize all that I have already seen. People read of the great Dalrymple farm, but even then do not conceive of its vast extent or the character of the soil.

Reporter—It is understood that you were compelled to stop in Fargo on your way here. You know there is the period of purgatory through which all are supposed to pass before reaching the haven of perfect bliss. How does Fargo and Bismarck compare?

Judge Hudson—Fargo is a wonderful city and is very enterprising, but has not the advantages of location that is bestowed upon Bismarck. The country is too low. It doesn't compare for natural beauty with Bismarck. Fargo would be all right if it had any high ground or material to grade and build up its streets, but it has absolutely nothing for such purposes. Take Milwaukee for instance. The original site of the city was a marsh—a regular duck pond—but they graded down the high bluffs and actually manufactured streets and land, and soil, and now it is a very beautiful city. Fargo cannot do that, and Bismarck has no necessity for so doing. Now there is Yankton that city has a fine location, but it lacks something, I can't tell exactly what, but it is dull and backward as compared with other cities of its size.

Reporter—How long shall you probably remain in Bismarck?

Judge Hudson—I couldn't possibly remain longer than a week from Saturday, but I am fearful that we can't finish the court business by that time. The lawyers say that they can finish the railroad damage suit, set for June 1st, in two days, but if they get through with it in four days, it will be a new experience for me in such cases. I desire if possible to stop one day in Jamestown on my return, and must reach Fargo by June 7th.

The conversation with Judge Hudson was continued at length, during which he took occasion to speak, in complimentary terms, of the enterprise exhibited by Bismarck business men, expressed his surprise at the evident prosperity of the city, as judged by the columns of its enterprising daily paper, and asked about the river trade and the extent of navigation above this point.

After securing the promise of another interview when Judge Hudson shall have become better acquainted with Bismarck, the newspaper representative withdrew.

EMANUEL C. BROHOLM,

34 N. Fourth St.,

Practical Boot Maker,

— Likewise —

BUILDER OF SHOES

Perfect fits Guaranteed. Only the Best Material used. Custom Work a Specialty. Repairing Neatly Done.

TO CATTLE OWNERS, Freighters

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FAMILIES

We have made arrangements whereby we can take care of your cattle and dry stock during the season, which cows will be driven out to the range each morning and back at night. Good water and excellent grass. The best of care taken of the stock. Dry stock will be fed from daylight till dark.

Leave orders at Griffin's meat market, 150 June 29

AMES & BERG.

Views of the

YELLOWSTONE,

Bad Lands,

BLACK HILLS

and

Upper Missouri,

Including all points of

interest on the line of the

North Pacific Rail-

road, published by

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ELECTRIC RING
YOUTHFUL VIGOR, Lost Energy, Nervous Debility, Lost Hope, Indecision, in Youth positively cured. Rubber goods 2 for \$1 or 3 per doz. Send stamp for circular. Dr. JAMES

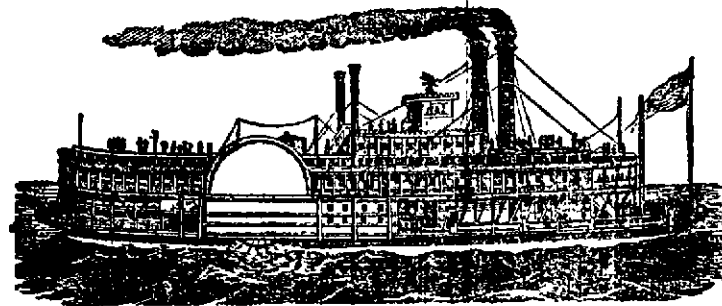
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STEAMBOAT DEPARTURES.

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S. B. COULSON,
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OPERATING AND CONTROLLING

The Largest, Finest and Best Equipped Steamers on the Western Waters; built expressly for the

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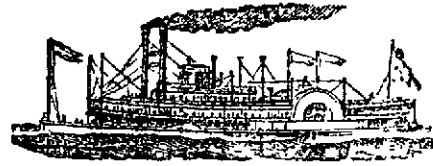
Will operate during the season of 1881 between Bismarck and Fort Benton and Bismarck and all points on the Yellowstone.

Steamers will Positively Leave as Advertised.

For all information regarding Passage, apply at the Company's office in person, or by telegraph, where state rooms can be secured.

D. W. MARATTA,

Gen. Supt., Bismarck.



PECK LINE STEAMERS.

NORTHWEST

Transportation Co.

The Oldest Steamboat Organization on the Upper Missouri River, consisting of the following Steamers:

C. K. PECK,
FAR WEST,
NELLIE PECK,
GEN. TERRY,
GEN. MEADE,
PENINAH.

Operating a line of Boats on the Upper Missouri and Yellowstone Rivers.
Boats of this company will leave Bismarck twice a week, and due announcement of dates of departure will appear.

STEAMER

FAR WEST

LEAVES BISMARCK

Monday, May 30,

FOR FORT BENTON

and Intermediate Points.

Passengers wishing State Rooms secured, should apply immediately to the Agent.

The "Far West" is the first boat here, leaving for Benton. She was the first boat to arrive at Benton this season, and will again make a quick run on this, her second trip.

For Freight and Passage, always as low as by any line, apply to J. C. O'CONNOR, Agent N. W. T. Co., in McLean & Macdonald's Store.

YELLOWSTONE LINE

Apply to JOS. LEIGHTON, Mgr. St. Paul

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"F. Y. BATCHELOR," "ECLIPSE."

Steamer

"Eclipse,"

Leaves Bismarck for

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Wednesday, June 1.

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Carrying U. S. Mail; Benton Line and North Pacific Express.

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FORT BUFORD, FORT BENTON,

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And all Points in Montana,

For Freight or Passage Apply to

I. P. BAKER, Agt.

SPECIAL NOTICE—To secure room

and meals, apply early.

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General Merchandise,

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FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

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G. H. FAIRCHILD, Agent.

A & A FISHER,

Wholesale Dealer in

WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

THE CALIFORNIA SENATOR.

How Gen. Miller Was More Than A Match For A Massachusetts Senator.

From a San Francisco paper.

The Chinese treaty has been ratified by the Senate of the United States, only four members dissenting. Whatever credit belongs to this achievement belongs to the Republican Senator from California, and it must be conceded to him.

In connection with the debate in the senate there occurred an incident that stamps our senator as one of quick perception and of ready retort. The senator from Massachusetts—indulging himself in such scriptural quotations as delight a certain class of the Puritan descendants—undertook to prove by the Bible that God, in His infinite discrimination, had the divine purpose of settling California and its adjacent states and territories with barbarians and idol-worshippers, and with the heathen who deny His existence and hold in utter contempt His moral and social laws. "Senator Hoar," says the dispatch, "had brought one of his glowing periods to a close with the scriptural quotation, 'For God hath made of one blood all nations of the earth,' when General Miller exclaimed: 'Go on—quote the remainder of the sentence.' 'There is no more of it,' said Hoar. 'Oh, yes, there is,' rejoined General Miller, 'for the Apostle Paul said in addition to the words which the senator has quoted, and hath determined the bounds of their habitation.' This was greeted by the Senate with peals of laughter, overwhelming the Massachusetts senator with confusion. He questioned the accuracy of the quotation. General Miller, producing a copy of the Holy Word, and turning to St. Paul's speech on Mars Hill, read the whole passage, leaving the senator from Massachusetts to hang upon whichever horn of the dilemma he should find most comfortable to him. He was either ignorant of the entire passage of the eloquent Apostle, or he had wilfully misquoted it. The treaty passed, and Mr. Hoar is now at liberty to invite to his home in Massachusetts the Chinese prostitute of California.

How Long Man May Live.

It was Prof. Hufeland's opinion that the limit of possible human life might be set down at 200 years, and this on the general principle that the life of a creature is eight years of its period of growth. That which is quickly formed quickly perishes, and the earlier complete development is reached the sooner bodily decay ensues. More women reach old age than men, but more men attain remarkable longevity than women. Some animals grow to be very old. Horned animals live shorter lives than those without horns, fierce longer than timid, and amphibious longer than those which inhabit the air. The various pike exists, it is said, to an age of 150 years; the turtle is good for 100 years or more, and among birds the golden eagle is known to have lived nearly 200 years, while the ely and sombre crow reaches the venerable age of a century. Passing up in the scale of life to man, and skipping the patriarchs, we find many recorded instances of longevity among the classic Greeks and Romans. Pliny notes that in the reign of the Emperor Vespasian, in the year 76, there were 124 men living in the limited area between the Apennines and the Po of 100 years and upward, three of whom were 140 and 4 over 130. Cicero's wife lived to the age of 103, and the Roman actress, Luccia, played public scenes at least her 113th year. Coming down to more recent times, the most notable authentic instance of great age is that of Henry Jenkins, of Yorkshire, England, who died in 1670 169 years old. He was a fisherman, and at the age of 100 easily swam across rapid rivers. Another historic case is that of Thomas Parr, of Shropshire, a day laborer, who lived to the age of 152 years. When more than 120 he married his second wife, and still at 130 he could swing the scythe and wield the flail with the best of his fellow laborers. In his 152d year Parr went up to London to exhibit himself to the king. It proved an unlucky visit, for, violating the abominable habit of a century and a half, the old man feasted so freely on the royal viands that he soon died, merely of a plethora. On examination his internal organs proved to be in excellent condition, and there was no reason why he should not have lived much longer save for his unfortunate taste of royal hospitality. Prof. Hufeland's roll of centenarians includes many more remarkable cases.

Facetious Things.

"Well, I'm getting about tired of this 'ere life," said an ultra-specimen of the genus tramp, "Goung half-starved one day and drenched to the skin another; sleeping one night in a barn, the next under a hedge and the third in the lock-up; this life isn't what it used to be. Tell yer what it is, boys, if it wasn't for the looks of the thing I'd go to work."

Amiable husband (who has just finished moving): "They came along with the third load, and that load went to the garage." Husband: "And where is my pipe?" Wife: "You'll find it in one of the barrels of crockery in the cellar." Husband: "And where is my comb and hair brush?" Wife: "Jane packed them in the kitchen stove with the children's shoes." Husband (mentally soliloquizing): "What a woman my wife is! She never went to college and yet she knows everything." [Brooklyn Eagle.]

A New York Times man, while cramming himself at a rural table, thoughtlessly asked for salad oil, and after having explained what he meant, he heard the attendant say to her companions: "That fellow eats grease on his lettuce."

"I don't like whist, it requires so much thought; in fact, I never was good at cards. Do you suppose there is any game I could learn to play well?" asked Miss Oldgirl. "Oh, yes," replied her partner, who was not very happy, "after numerous lost rubbers, 'there is old maid, you know.' 'Oh, what a rogue you are, Mr. Playwell!' exclaimed Miss Oldgirl, with a smile that was intended to be sweet; but for some reason or other she had a 'real good cry' that evening when she got alone, the entertainment being interspersed with such adjectives as 'ugly,' 'hateful' and 'disagreeable' in connection with the name of Playwell.

Anthracite Coal in Mexico.

From the Coal Trade Journal.

The finding of anthracite coal on the Pacific coast is apparently settled. Extensive deposits of anthracite coal that will compare advantageously with Pennsylvania coal have been explored over a large area in Sonora, Mexico. This coal has been used for two years at a silver mine in the interior. Recently by the removal of the Apache Indians this section of Sonora, with its valuable gold, silver and coal mines has been opened to enterprise. The first discovery was made in La Barranca jurisdiction in the district of Ures, on the Yaqui river, about 120 miles from its mouth and about the same distance from the frontier of Arizona. The coal seems to thin out very rapidly going south of this point, so that scientific research has failed to follow it farther south of good quality or in paying quantity. Going north the seams tend into Arizona, the coal meanwhile however, growing semi-anthracite, but of excellent quality for steam-making and for smithing purposes. San Francisco and

Philadelphia parties have secured about 800,000 acres of lands, and propose constructing a railroad whose franchise is already assured them, that will extend from Arizona directly through these continents' deposits and to the Gulf of California. These parties hold also the extensive discoveries north of Tucson recently mentioned in this journal. There are no gold or silver mines in our country to compare in value with these coal mines, when we remember that the best quality of coal on the Pacific coast is worth \$15 a ton, at San Francisco, and that no works will for a long time be required for mining the coal found at La Barranca, lying as it does on the slopes of the mountain, we may well say that if the reports are correctly stated, it is impossible to estimate the value of this bonanza.

To A FRIEND.

"I never thought thee like the branching vine,
Within those swelling veins
The generous blood, mellowed by golden suns,
Quickened by summer rains,

Should ripen to luxuriant fruit,
Wherefrom I hoped to press
The strong, sweet draught that on my lips hath
turned
So oft to bitterness.

I never asked of thee the sparkling cup,
Brimming with liquid fire,
That should intoxicate my kindled soul
With passionate desire,

But I have found thee like the spreading tree
'Neath which white blossoms grow,
A whose brown root the waters of a spring
With ceaseless murmur flow.

In whose cool shadow I have ever known
Rest from the heat of day,
And so I pray that God may bless thee, friend,
May keep thee thus for aye!"

A VITAL SUBJECT.

"The Kind of Women Men Marry"—Further Views from One Who Thinks He Knows Something About It.

It is said that marriages are made in heaven, but I am quite sure that were heaven allowed to argue its own defence, it would most politely decline such responsibility. It is a time-honored adage, to be sure, but, like many old, long-unsolved theories in medicine, is apt to fall to the ground upon receiving due attention, and certainly our faith in the infallibility of the heavenly powers would receive many a rude shock could we bring ourselves to believe that all the ill-assorted unions upon this earth were due to their mature deliberation and dispensation. Ouida was never on a better track than when she took five hundred pages or so to illustrate the truth of the saying: "A young man married is a man that's married," for undoubtedly to this fact alone is owing the unfortunate results of many matches. A man's ideal at twenty-two or twenty-three is in no way similar to that at thirty, but at the former age, being young, hot-blooded, he falls in love with a pretty face and amiable disposition, proposes, and, if eligible, is accepted. During the next seven or eight years, if he be a man of intellect, he awakens slowly to the idea—being young he is not apt to be awakened at once—that the woman he has married, although she may be as pretty as ever, as sweet as ever, is in no way suited to him as a companion. Some men have forbearance and nobility enough to conceal from their wives the fact of their disappointment, but man is a selfish animal at best, and such exceptions are rare.

Later on perhaps he meets the woman whom he recognizes as his equal in every respect, with whom he feels an entire sympathy of the brain as well as of the heart; a woman even prettier per chance than his wife. I am no defender of ugly women—and younger in years, and ages beyond in intellect and force of character—the woman, in short, in whom he recognizes his ideal. There can be no happiness in marriage unless there be entire intellectual sympathy and equality. A marriage founded on respect and admiration, of mental powers is apt to turn out far better than that which has nothing but love for its foundation. Unfortunately very bright girls are not apt to attract men of near their own grade. Their brightness too often finds an outlet in sarcasm, a sharpness of repartee, and perhaps a touch of pedantry. They recover when they have seen more of the world and human nature, but it does injure while it lasts not only hiding the latent, undeveloped powers beneath, but what is worse, making the young men afraid of them.

A moderately pretty but thoroughly capable girl, a girl who never gets into a temper or says disagreeable things, a girl in whose company one need make no effort and still not appear a fool, is apt to make far more headway in a young man's heart than her cleverer sister. Her youthful admirer is attracted by her innocence, by her freshness, both of character and appearance, and imagines himself hopelessly, irrevocably in love. He marries in spite of the warning of his friends that he is "too young," is happy for a while in her unvarying sweetness of disposition—unless that, too, proves a delusion and a snare—and, later on, finds out his mistake. Perhaps, as he grows older, he realizes that he has abilities above the common, ambition develops itself, and as his desire increases to make his name known among men, he finds himself hampered with a large family and a woman who has degenerated into a mere mother of his children, nothing more. Then he meets the woman who, if he had waited, would have been, not only a companion but a help to him, in the thousand ways in which a clever woman can help an ambitious, rising man, and he curses his luck. Therefore it is not so bad a thing as mothers, especially, usually think, for a young man to fall in love with a married woman. He can not marry her, no matter how much he would like to, and lack of possession keeping love alive for a considerable length of time, he does not recover from the attack until his character and experience are more matured. Then, when he is ready to fall in love again, he is more apt to know what he wants.

It would not be a bad idea were there a law prohibiting any man marrying before he is thirty, for not until then, has he really arrived at years of discretion, whatever he may think to the contrary. I have heard mothers say that they would be glad to have their sons marry as soon as they became of age, and while still unversed in the ways of this wicked world. But I doubt whether they are right. A man is bound to sow his wild oats at some period or other, if he does not in the beginning he most assuredly will later on. Every man must have his fling, and it is better to let him have it at once and have done with it. Moreover, when a man marries so young—even if, not possessing any particular mental capacity himself, he never discovers any inferiority in his wife—he is apt to get tired of all other vanities but the one he has chosen. He marries, also, merely because he is "in love," and before the pleasures of the world have ceased to be fresh and palatable to him.

After the first glamour has worn, he finds it possible to see beauties in other faces beside the particular one of which he is the happy possessor. He meets other women whom he could not love, he would at least like the opportunity of studying; and of passing unlimited hours in their society unreprieved. Also, he looks back with many a sigh of regret at his crop of wild oats but half sown, at the forbidden pleas-

ures and thoroughly good times from which he has debauched himself for the sake of a milk-and-water prettiness which is already beginning to wear off. Then eventually, if he have money enough, he is bound to finish the sowing of that proverbial crop; he may wait twenty years, but finish it he will. If any one doubts the truth of this assertion, let him look around at some of our illustrious contemporaries. Men who either married young, or else were forced to walk a chalked line on account of poverty, now, in the days of their wealth and gray hairs, are madder and more disreputable than the worst of their sons.—Argonaut.

Dana's Picture of Cuba.

The recent visit of Mr. Dana to Cuba has been made profitable to the readers of the Sun. In a little over three columns he has presented a picture of what he calls "one of the finest lands under the light of the sun," which could not be surpassed. Every paragraph is pregnant with facts, the clearness of whose statement might afford a good model for young journalists, who are apt to multiply words needlessly.

The conclusions which are to be inferred from Mr. Dana's statements are: First—that the emancipation of the slaves has worked well. "The former slaves everywhere do their work as well as before. Indeed, I was told that they do it much better; and I could not learn of a single instance in which any trouble had arisen from the change in their relations. The receipts of wages afford a stimulus which they ardently appreciate. Spaniards long strenuous opponents of abolition, admitted to me that the success of the measure is complete. Indeed, the fact that whereas under slavery a considerable proportion of the sugar crop was annually destroyed by incendiary fires, while under freedom such incendiarism is thus far unknown, is more conclusive on this point than the mere opinions of any number of persons."

Second—The people are burdened by taxation imposed to pay the vast expense of subduing them.

Third—They are still more burdened by the system of import duties that is devised to give Spain a monopoly of the Cuban trade. For instance, "while Spanish beef imported into Cuba in a Spanish vessel pays \$2.25 a barrel import duty, American beef in an American vessel pays \$5.30. Spanish lard pays two cents and three-quarters a kilogramme; American lard fourteen cents and a half. Spanish cheese pays three cents and seven-tenths per kilogramme; American cheese, eleven cents and four-fifths. From Spain, household furniture pays nine cents per kilogramme, from the United States, thirty-two cents. Corned beef from Spain pays seven-tenths of a cent; from America, eight cents and seven-tenths. Salt fish from Spain pays seven-tenths of a cent; from America, two cents and nine-tenths. Window-glass from Spain pays one cent and three-tenths; from America, four cents and seven-tenths."

Fourth—the Cubans see no hope for release from the Spanish greed in revolution. They have had enough of that remedy. "I did not," says Mr. Dana, "converse with a Cuban who was not quick and ardent in assuring me that the only hope of the people is in annexation to the United States—in free trade with the republic to which they sell their products and from which they draw their supplies."

Fifth—it will surprise many readers to learn that Cuba is one of the healthiest countries. Even the chronic danger of Havana from yellow fever might be largely reduced, if her sewage were discharged where the currents would carry it out to sea. Sixth—Cuba lacks good roads. The country roads are "little better than cattle paths."

Seventh—the sugar culture has reached perfection in Cuba. In Matanzas, especially "every foot of earth is utilized. The whole surface is covered with sugar-cane, except the wide and grassy roadways that are left open between the broad squares or planted land. There are no waste places and no weeds. As far as the eye can reach, the masses of sugar-cane—very similar to fields of Indian corn, but taller and denser in verdure—are waving in the breeze. The landscape is dotted with palm trees and broken here and there with the mansion houses, sugar works and gardens of the plantations. It is a scene of wonderful beauty. There are pictures in nature that are grander and more startling, but none more lovely to the eye or more pleasant in the memory."

This is a suggestive and encouraging picture. Cuba offers rare fascinations for our diplomacy. Not of the old filibuster, "Outland Manifesto," sort, but a steady, patient, discreet and kindly endeavor, on the part of government, to make it an object for Spain to "open up" Cuba to American trade, settlement, activity and enterprise. We could easily afford to pay Spain \$100,000,000 for abandoning her old policy of monopoly, as regards the United States. And Spain needs the money.

Hindoes Adopting Christianity.

From the London Times.

The followers of Keshub Chunder Sen have made another step in advance. On Sunday, the 6th of March, the sacrament was administered in the spirit of the early church, though in a form differing from that adopted in Europe. The Hindoo Apostles of Christ, as they call themselves, gathered after prayer in the dinner hall, and sat upon the floor on the bare ground. Rice was brought in on a silver plate and water in a goblet.

The minister then read the words from Luke xlii, "And he took the bread and gave thanks," etc. A prayer was then offered asking a blessing on the sacramental rice and water. "Touch this rice and this water, O Holy Spirit, and turn their gross material substance into sanctifying spiritual forces, that they may upon entering our system be assimilated to it as the flesh and the blood of all the saints in Christ." Jesus, Satisfy the hunger and thirst of our souls with the rice and drink that thou hast placed before us. Invigorate us with Christ's forces, and nourish us with saintly life." After the rice and water had been blessed, they were served in small quantities to those present. Men ate and drank reverently, so did the women and children, and they blessed God, the God of prophet and saints.

A Free Translation.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

Lawyer Benham, of the old Cincinnati bar, was an orator and was "very fond of showing off his classical learning before a jury. In a murder trial, in defending the prisoner, he warned the jury not to allow public opinion, which was against his client, to influence their verdict. "Gentlemen of the jury," he said, in concluding his appeal, "give up, drop entirely all feeling in this important matter and be like the ancient Roman in his adherence to truth, who, in its defense, most eloquently declared: 'Amicus Cato, amicus Plautus, amicus Cicero, sed major veritas.' " "I am a friend to Cato, a friend to Plato, a friend to Cicero, but a greater friend to truth." The next morning the lawyer found himself reported in the newspaper as follows: "Advocate Benham, the great orator, closed his great speech to the jury by eloquently disclaiming: 'I may cuss Cato, I may cuss Plato, I may cuss

AT THE RESTAURANT.

From the Boston Courier.

It is the pretty waiter girl,
She's one among a score;
And 'tis not that I love them less,
But Oh, I love her more!
Down to the table below I sit;
She stands behind my chair;
I catch the slight suggestive cough
That tells me she is there.

My pretty, pretty waiter girl!
She hath a pleasant voice:
Of songs and stories of fish and fowl
She stands behind my chair;
I ponder on my little joke
While fingering the menu;
Then: "If I were to order duck,
I might, perhaps, get you.

Her eyes are on the tablecloth;
Their glance, it is severe;
"Or, should I call for venison,
"To ere you again, my dear."
She wears the lofty look of one
Who searcheth the top shelf;
"Pray do not ask for goose," she says;
"For you might get—yourself."

ROCKY MOUNTAIN ROMANCE.

A Story of the Miner—How a Gambler Sacrificed Himself For a Friend.

Lock Malone in California.

Did I know Sandy Bill? Well, I should say so! Smartest and ugliest man ever on the frontier. Knew him first in Dead Men's gulch when they found the placers there. Bill came down to wash dirt, but he soon got tired of that and took to cards. But cards got away with him. He was not strong enough for them. He used to say after he got right bad that the black spots stained his heart and the red ones his hands. He was sullen-like at times, and then there was trouble. He'd pull a gun quicker than a flash, and there would be cold meat for the coroner in the wink of an eye. Bad man Bill was.

They wanted to get him off the gulch once, and the camp council held a meeting on it, but the undertaker got the council drunk and made 'em vote that Bill should stay. He was good for one branch of business at least.

Bill was cross-eyed, and when he got right mad it used to make the fellows feel queer all around. They couldn't understand exactly whom he was mad at, for his eyes would take in all sides of the room, which made it sort of awkward. He shot a fellow once and got off on the plea that it was an accident on this account. Four men swore that he was looking right at them, and that his gun went off in the other direction. The court allowed that a man couldn't be hung because of an infirmity, but said that if such an accident happened again an overruling providence would make it another prominent citizen. For you see there wasn't any getting away from Bill's straight shooting, even if he had crooked eyes. When he had the drop on a man you could bet on a funeral with the same Christian confidence that you could on four aces.

But Bill went under, and in a queer way, too. It was after they had found some gold lodes of the free mining quartz above the gulch and the camp had become a town. Bill was running a bank above the Nugget saloon and he made it pay big. One day a fellow walked into town all ragged and miserly, and went into the bank. Bill was keeping cases, and the minute he saw the stranger he jumped up and walked over to him. There was some talk and they shook hands. Then Bill came back to the table looking the stranger "Boys," said he, "when I was sick this man doctored me; when I crawled out of a rebel stockade in Mexico and tried to get north he helped me. My friends are his friends. His enemies are my enemies. No matter how the cards run, half I've got is his." Then Bill set down, for Bill wasn't much of a talker.

The next day the stranger came out in a different outfit, but it didn't help his looks much. There was something mean about his eyes that looked like the devil's trademark. He had a noisy, blustering way about him and nobody took to Bill's pet. And it wasn't a good day for Bill when he came either, for everything seemed to go wrong. The stranger spent an awful sight of money, and it all came from Bill. He used to cut up and make bad breaks about the bank, but Bill took it all and never said a word. If any of the boys growled he'd take them in three angles of the room with his eyes, and they'd be quiet. If they talked with him he'd just shrug his shoulders and say he was of age.

One day, though, Bill's bank closed. Nobody knew what it meant for awhile, but when "Georgia"—that's what they called the stranger—didn't turn up, it got whispered about that he had gathered up all the loose seeds and skipped. Bill would never say so, though. He would not talk about it at all. He just soaked his watch and went it for another pile, with two expressions in his eyes, one harder than the other. About "Georgia" he never opened his mouth.

He got to drinking pretty hard after that, but his luck was big. It was hard to tell how much he won, for he would not talk about it, but he made a big winning, and must have made a nice little pile. He never said anything to any one, and didn't want any friends. Things went on in this way for some time after "Georgia" left and then there was an excitement. Two bronchos had been stolen over camp, and the thief was caught and brought into town. It was "Georgia," looking more hang-dog than ever. As soon as Bill heard it he went to the owners of the stock and offered them double the price to let him have them. They took it and agreed, but the thing had raised such a row that a trial was bound to come off anyhow. It didn't though. The day set free. There was a good deal of talk about it, and the next time Bill was seen on the streets it was noticed that he didn't wear his watch. He bet low at the tables that evening, too.

That changed his luck, and when a gambler's luck changes he's gone. The cards never turn up right if they've got out of the habit. It was bad on Bill. He drank harder and looked harder. He wore his clothes good deal longer than he used, and when the snow began to fly he was on the street without an overcoat. No one could help him; he wouldn't have it. He lived over a little dive on an off street, and didn't allow anybody to come near his room. He was surly and bitter ugly, and when he got into a row with a man he used to beat him with anything he could lay his hands on. He never did that in his better days. He'd just shoot and be done with it. So all the boys sort of kept away from him for he had a bad name. When he played at all it was with a tinhorn crowd, and queer stories came to be circulated after a time. There was a good deal of "holding-up" in those days, and people got an idea that Bill might be doing some of it. At any rate a man was killed in front of Bill's place early one morning, and when the crowd came up and found Bill there it was quick enough to think that he had done it. He had been seen with the dead man the night before, and there was another man all muffled with him. But Bill wouldn't say who he was. Fact is, he wouldn't answer any questions at all, and when the trial came it didn't take the jury long to bring in a verdict of guilty. The town was a little scared up, and the people thought there

ought to be an example. There was one queer thing about it, though. The murdered man had a lot of money, but there was not a nickel on Bill. After the verdict there was an attempt on some of Bill's old friends to get a pardon, but he wouldn't have it. He said he was ready and willing to hang, and wanted the show to end as soon as possible. The only thing he seemed uneasy about was as to whether any one else was suspected, and he would ask cautious questions about what people thought and what the theories concerning the murder were. The day before the hanging he wrote a letter, put it in an envelope and addressed it, and then put both in a blank envelope. He gave this to Reddy Jim, one of his old-time pals, and told him not to take off the blank envelope until after he was dead, and deliver the letter inside to where it was addressed, and keep his mouth about the whole business. Reddy promised, and the next day Bill was hung and died game.

After he was dead Reddy took off the blank envelope and read the address. It was to "Georgia." That made him curious, and the letter burned his hands. He had always had an idea that there was something behind the murder which Bill was trying to conceal, and he thought that this letter might tell what it was. So, after holding it for four days, he gave it to the sheriff, who opened it. This is what was in it.

Dear Old Pard:—The game's square, you saved me and I've saved you. I ain't mad or hurt because you didn't come back and take the murder off my shoulders, for I wanted to get through anyhow. The cards were against me and there's no use fighting luck. I only write this to tell you that some of the d—d fools about here may think queer of the business and look into it, so get as far out of the way as you can. You had better go home and drop your way of life. There ain't no good in it. Good-bye.

That let in a lot of light. "Georgia" had killed the man and Bill shouldered the blame. They tried to find him, but he was gone. He had put out for it when Bill was first tried. They never heard of him again.

A BOY'S LOVES.

From the Youth's Companion.

"When I am big I will marry Kitty,"
But Kitty slipped me and ran away,
And while I wait for my love, in pity
I made up my mind I would marry May.

For May was gentle and May was tender,
Yet likely she put my offer by;
I am engaged to George Bender;
Perhaps I'll take you if he should die."

By and by I met Jennie Blatchell;
Jennie was thirteen and I was ten;
I used to carry her books and satchel,
And made up my mind to marry Jen.

But Jennie, her reign was quickly over,
And Kate, my cousin, became my fate;
I said: "I'll propose, like a brave, true lover,
As soon as ever I graduate."

Alas! when I took out my clean diploma,
The darling girl was about to start,
On her wedding trip with young Will de Roma,
And no one knew of my broken heart!

At one-and-twenty again love found me,
But the angel face and meek blue eyes,
And the threads of golden hair that loved me,
Went fading back into Paradise!

Hark! into the house Lu, Kate and Harry,
With shout and scamper from school have come,
And a girl I never had meant to marry
Is wife and mother of my home.

The Same Old Round.

From the Brooklyn Eagle.

"Could I see the editor?" she asked,
Looking around for him and wondering
what was going on under his table.

"Eh! yes, I'm him," responded the editor,
evolving himself and slipping a cork
into his vest pocket. "What can I do for you?"

"I am a student at Packer Institute,"
responded the blushing damsel, "and I
have written a little article on 'Our School
Days,' which I would like to have published
in the Brooklyn Eagle, if you think it good
enough."

"Certainly," replied the editor, gazing in
unconscious admiration upon the beautiful
face before him. "Does it commence 'Our
school days? how the words linger in sweet
recollections on the strings of memory!' Is
that the way it runs?"

"Why, yes," responded the beaming girl,
"Then it goes on, 'How we look forward
from them to the time when we shall
look back to them!'"

"How did you know?"
"Never mind," said the editor, with the
engaging smile which has endeared him to
the citizens of Brooklyn. "After that
comes, 'So sunshiny! So glided with the
pleasures that make youth happy, they have
flown into the immemorial past and come to
us in after life only as echoes in the caves
of sweet recollection. Isn't that it?'"

"It certainly is," answered the astonished girl,
radiant with delight. "How could you
know what I had written?"

"Then it changes from the pianissimo
and becomes more tender. The roses of
friendship are withering, but may we not
hope that they will bloom again as we re-
member the affection that bound us here
and made?"

"No, you're wrong there," and the soft
eyes looked disappointed.
"Is it 'Hope on, hope ever'?" asked the
editor.

"That comes in further on. You had it
nearly right. It is the dawn shadows close
around us. The flowers of friendship are
sleeping, but not withered, and will bloom
again in the affectionate remembrance of
the chains that bound us so lightly."

"Strange that I should have made that
mistake," said the editor musingly. "I
never missed on one before. From there
it goes, 'schoolmates, let us live so that all
our days shall be as radiant as those we
have known here, and may we pluck hap-
piness from every bush, forgetting never
that the thorns are below the roses, and
pitying those whose hands are bruised in
the march through life.'"

"That's it!" exclaimed the delighted girl.
"And then comes 'Hope on, hope ever.'"
"Sure you're born!" cried the editor,
blushing with pleasure, and once more on
the right track. "Then it runs: 'And as
for you, teachers dear!'"

"Yes, yes, you're right," giggled the girl.
"I can't see how you found me out! Would
you like to print it?" and her face assumed
an anxious shade.

"Certainly," said the editor. "I'll say it's
by the most promising young lady in Brook-
lyn, the daughter of an esteemed citizen
and a lady who has already taken a high so-
cial rank!"

"That finishes the school commence-
ments at one swoop," sighed the editor
gloomily, as the fair vision floated out.
"Can't see how I made that blunder about
the shadows and roses and friendship."
Swig, said the foreman to put this slush in
the next tax sales supplement, and the editor
felt in his hair for the cork, and won-
ders what had happened to his memory.

The pastor of a Detroit congregation
took the wrong sermon to church on a re-
cent Sunday, and did not discover his
mistake until he rose to speak. He then
announced his error, and said: Two things

remain—either the organist must entertain
you with his instrument for five minutes
while the sermon is sent for, or the con-
gregation must be dismissed. I think we'd
better have the organ. Thereupon the
organ was played, and a solo sung, until
the missing manuscript was secured.

Miscellaneous Matter.

From 1804 to 1807 inclusive 202 cargoes
of negro slaves were brought into Charle-
ston, S. C. Of these slaves 3914 were sold
for account of persons residing in Bristol,
R. I.; 3488 for Newport, R. I.; 558 for
Providence, R. I.; 280 for Warren, R. I.;
200 for Boston, Mass.; and 250 for Hart-
ford, Ct.

A lover's pun: "Maggie, dear, if I should
attempt to spell cupid why could I not get
beyond the first syllable?" Maggie gave it
up; whereupon William said, "Because
when I come to c, u, of course I cannot go
further." Maggie said she thought that
was the nicest confoundrum she had ever
heard.—Buffalo Express.

An Indiana girl last year cultivated, har-
vested, threshed and sold 350 bushels of
wheat. She has just bought a sulky plow
and will extend her work. That's the kind
of a girl for you to marry, young man.
There's no foolishness or flummery there.

The various railroads running into New
York City said to own about \$30,000,000
say \$10,000,000 worth of property which is
exempt from municipal taxation, and the
anti-monopoly league are devising means
to make them pay their share of such taxa-
tion.

The Engineering News thinks that the
great railroad crash in England, under
Hudson, styled the railway king, is re-
called by existing speculation. Hudson
used to make \$500,000 a day by the rise of
shares in the lines he controlled. In 1845
more than \$60,000,000 were subscribed in
England by all classes of people for rail-
road shares; but the famine swiftly fol-
lowed, and after \$800,000,000 had been ac-
tually expended on railways, a commercial
panic set in, followed by the Chartist riots
in 1848.

Kentucky has a remarkable evangelist in
the Rev. Geo. O. Barnes. He was educated
at Princeton, and for twenty years was a

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

METHODIST CHURCH.—Services every Sunday in the new church on 5th street, at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Sunday school immediately after morning service. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening at the parsonage at 8 p. m. J. M. Brill, Pastor.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Sunday service at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. St. Paul time. All are invited; seats free. Sunday school immediately after morning service. Weekly prayer and teachers' meeting Wednesday evening at 8:15 o'clock. W. C. STREETER, Pastor.

CATHOLIC CHURCH.—First mass, 7:30 a. m.; high mass with sermon, 10:30 a. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.; vespers, exhortation and benediction, 7:30 p. m. Main street, west end.

Rev. WILLIAMS, Rector.

CHURCH OF THE BREATH OF LIFE (Episcopal).—Rev. J. G. Miller, Rector. Services every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Sunday School at 10 a. m.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

A. F. & A. M.—The regular communications of "Bismarck Lodge No. 16, A. F. & A. M." are held in their hall on the first and third Mondays of each month, at 7 p. m. Brothers in good standing are cordially invited.

W. C. STREETER, Sec'y.

C. A. LOUNSBERRY, Sec'y.

I. O. O. F.—The regular meeting of Mauden Lodge No. 12 are held in Raymond's hall every Tuesday. Brothers in good standing are cordially invited.

W. C. STREETER, N. G.

W. M. BAZIN, Sec'y.

ESCHERSON, I. O. O. F.—Regular meetings of Golden Rule Encampment No. 4 are on the second and fourth Fridays of each month, in Odd Fellows Hall. Visiting members invited to attend.

W. M. A. BENTLEY, C. P.

Wm. Von Kuster, Sec'y.

BISMARCK FIRE COMPANY.

Regular meetings at City Hall on the first Monday of each month, at 8 p. m. Seven taps of the bell will be given as a signal.

P. F. MALLORY, Foreman.

DAVID STEWART, Sec'y.

BISMARCK BREVITIES.

Work has been commenced upon the grade to the bridge approach.

Notwithstanding the heavy rains the streets are getting dusty again.

Col. Brown is refreshing himself with lettuce grown in his own garden.

Negotiations are pending for the erection of a \$3,000 residence in Bismarck.

Work was commenced Monday on the Government warehouse, at the levee.

Justice Hare consigned two vagrants to the County Jail for 10 days each yesterday.

Two thousand dollars worth of Glendive town lots were sold in Bismarck yesterday.

The grand jury will occupy the office of the county treasurer, during its deliberations.

Monday's rain was worth thousands of dollars to the farmers of the Missouri River valley.

Bismarck has its first bill board. It is covered with the paper of the Ideal Dramatic company.

Emerson & Hurd now have 50 regular boarders at the landing, and expect several hundred more.

C. R. Williams has introduced pretzels at his grand lunch. They are the first ever served in the city.

Frank Bolles has one of the finest gardens in the city, and will be first in the market with green peas.

D. O. Preston is busily engaged making the assessment for Burleigh County. Mr. Preston is well qualified.

The foot to the new North Pacific warehouse is said to have leaked quite badly during the recent rain.

Lambert & Lavine have rented the rooms under THE TRIBUNE office for furniture. They go in June 6th.

J. Deitrich took a run out to his farm at the Seventeenth Siding yesterday and reports everything looking finely.

Two lots in Bismarck that could have been purchased one year ago for \$28 each, were yesterday sold for \$75 each.

To avoid being cheated in a horse trade, be sure that your horse is absolutely worthless. This simple rule never fails.

An army officer at Glendive recently purchased a log store for \$150, and immediately rented it for thirty dollars a month.

The Adelphe Varieties are out with a new and attractive sign, and this popular place of amusement seems to be prospering.

Out in Leadville when one is introduced to a stranger the polite way is to ask: "What was your name before you came here?"

City treasurer Davidson has given his beautiful new residence and grounds the characteristic name of "Brae Side"—the Scotch for "hill-side."

W. H. Simpson has just received a new six gallon ice cream freezer of an improved pattern, and can dish up the cream in any quantity.

Great care is being taken of the trees recently set out about the Court House grounds. Yesterday the earth was being loosened about their roots.

Matilda C. McKay and Alfred Cressey have each taken tree claims northeast of town—a direction in which but few settlers have until lately been looking for land.

Col. Sweet, Tuesday afternoon, took a horse and carriage and introduced Judge Hudson to the beauties and advantages of Bismarck, her suburbs and surrounding country.

The people of Benton strongly protest against the abandonment of the government post at that place and have expressed their sentiments in a series of resolutions.

Mr. J. H. Marshall purchased at public auction, for \$55, the county building now occupied by county commissioner Frank Donnelly and located just below the Tribune office.

Lewis Peterson has enlarged, repainted and repaired his building on 4th street

and will shortly open it as a hotel. He has partitioned off a number of rooms on the second floor

If THE TRIBUNE readers will be patient our new cylinder press will be in place in a few days. The paper can then be delivered at an earlier hour and if possible will present a neater appearance.

Men are not particular in Dakota as to the position they fill, as is illustrated by the fact that the cashier of the Mandan bank has resigned his position and accepted that of pilot of the steamer Josephine.

Charlie Soule goes as clerk of the Nellie. John Belk, now pilot on the Far West, will go as master when he can transfer to the Nellie. It is not known who will go as master until Capt. Belk takes command.

Col. Brown states that six miles north of the Seventeenth Siding there is finer land than any in the immediate vicinity of Bismarck. There are a number of sections in that vicinity, every acre of which can be broken.

A fifty acre field of barley on the Troy farm averages eight inches in height. The field is of a beautiful dark green, and the growth is even and luxuriant. The farms of North Dakota will establish a record this year.

Lambert & Lavine, the furniture men, have leased the store room in the Tribune block now occupied by Den Howe as a shooting gallery, and will soon remove their stock to that place, their present quarters being entirely too small.

Division Superintendent Taylor announces that it has been determined by the North Pacific management to make the regular passenger train "run" through western Dakota and Montana in the daytime. An all night halt will be made at Bismarck.

When the funny man of the Fargo dailies writes a good joke the editorial staff is called up, oysters are served, and the paper don't appear that day. And it is a noteworthy fact that no Fargo daily has missed a publication day since the issue of their first number.

At the Methodist church, next Sunday, there will be a sermon in the morning by Rev. S. E. Snider, of Fort Peck, and in the evening Rev. R. P. Branch, pastor of the M. E. church of Mandan, will give one of his services of song. All are cordially invited. No collection.

The fight of the Little Big Horn was a great event in the life of Dr. H. K. Porter, but it dwarts into insignificance when compared with the event of Monday. His first child, a boy, weighing eight pounds, made its appearance, and the mother is as proud as the Doctor.

It is stated that fifty per cent. more deeds have thus far been filed for record in Burleigh county this year than last, and that one hundred per cent. will no more than represent the increase in the number of naturalization papers taken out. All this denotes prosperity and "boom."

The Miles City Journal says: "Albert Lawrence & Son, contractors, have secured the contract to grade twenty-five miles of railroad on the other side of Tongue river. Their teams have arrived and work will commence immediately. Over 100 men will be set to work at once."

Bishop Clarkson has written that he will be in Bismarck on Sunday, June 5th for the purpose of assisting in conducting the dedicatory services of the new Episcopal Church. The programme of exercises on that occasion will soon be perfected, and published in the DAILY TRIBUNE.

The scow belonging to the bridge company, which has been building near the Transfer landing for several weeks, was launched this morning, sliding down the ways very nicely, and riding the waters like a thing of life. The dike will progress faster now, as the scow has been needed for some time.

A Bismarck brakeman wants to know why railroad corporations do not take more women into their employment. Most of them know how to manage trains, they can handle switches very carefully, there is less color blindness among them than men—and occasionally, one is found who can "fire up" beautifully.

Capt. Bob Wright has left Sioux City for Yankton and will take out the Black Hills. Jimmy Keenan goes as clerk and Dick Doyle as head engineer. The other officers have not been decided on. Capt. Andy Johnson will be master of the Butte, of course. The venerable John Hay will go as clerk with Capt. Johnson.

It was probably a North Pacific employee who perpetrated the following: "A sleeper is one who sleeps; a sleeper is also a place where a sleeper can sleep, and a sleeper is, too, a thing over which runs the sleeper in which the sleeper sleeps; so that the sleeper in the sleeper sleeps while the sleeper runs on, as well as sometimes leaps off the track."

Oscar H. Will, a recent arrival from Syracuse, New York, who is engaged in the gardening business, has taken a pre-emption in section two, southeast of the Clark farm. He reports that F. C. Gage, a friend and prominent merchant and capitalist, of Fayetteville, New York, having read the TRIBUNE, is now headed for Bismarck, and will probably engage in business here.

General Manager Haupt, of the North Pacific, is the author of a paper on narrow gauge wooden railways, in which he clearly demonstrates the practicability and convenience of such roads and their cheapness over the ordinary railway, and even over the common turnpike road, especially in mountainous country. He

sets forth at length the way of building and estimates of cost.

The Butte Daily Inter-Mountain says: "Col. Dunn's contract for grading a twenty mile section of the North Pacific railroad, in the vicinity of the mouth of the Little Blackfoot, will soon be commenced. Seventy-five Mormon graders with teams are now en route to that point from Cache valley, Utah."

The people of Bismarck never allow an unfortunate person to suffer, and are always ready to lead a helping hand. A few days since a subscription paper in circulation, called their attention to the em-barrassed condition of one of the sufferers by the flood, and in a single afternoon the sum of \$150 was contributed for his benefit. This will be given in the form of a testimonial to the surprised person, within a day or two.

Judge Hudson was on the St. Paul & Sioux City train which ran off the track near Hamilton, Friday morning. The accident was caused by the expansion of the rails, and A. D. Thomas, son-in-law of Judge Barnes, was on the train and received serious injuries to his back and spine, and Judge Hudson was injured on the left knee and shoulder, and still walks a little lame.

W. A. Hollembaek, Bismarck's enterprising druggist, has formed a co-partnership with Mr. Mailer, formerly of Winston's Mandan drug store, and the two gentlemen will establish a first-class drug and stationery store at Mandan. A new store for that purpose will be erected upon one of Mr. Hollembaek's lots on Main street, and the contractor, F. M. French, promises to have it ready for occupancy within a month. The structure will be 24x60 with a twelve foot ceiling.

An individual immensely intoxicated made an attempt, yesterday, to get from the postoffice the mail for another individual whose name he could not give twice alike. He said the man whose mail he wanted was his own brother, born of the same father and mother as he, and he confidentially told the postmaster why he had changed his name. He said he was his half brother according to law, and that he was his sister's husband. The mail was refused him, and he went off in search of a lawyer to prosecute the postmaster.

The Janesville (Wisconsin) Gazette says of Judge Hudson, who convened his first term of court in Bismarck Tuesday: "To-day Judge S. A. Hudson leaves for Dakota to enter upon his new duties. He has resided here for over thirty years, and is indeed going away from home. If well wishes of a community are of avail, he will meet with the grandest success in the performance of his new duties, and will gather about him a large circle of such true friends as his well known worth entitles him. His family will remain here for the present."

The final presentation of "Fanchon the Cricket" was given to a large and delighted audience at Opera House Monday evening. This piece has been one of the most popular of the Sawtelle repertoire and has proven a financial bonanza to the management, in comparison with other plays. The character of the Cricket was probably never better rendered except by Maggie Mitchell, who created the role, and Miss Frances is to be congratulated upon her success. This evening, "Under the Gaslight" is to be presented, with new scenery painted expressly for the play.

The Tower City Herald says of the gentleman in charge of THE TRIBUNE's Mandan and extension department: "We regret to learn that Mr. Bishop, our very popular attorney, has received overtures from the Bismarck TRIBUNE, which he doesn't feel warranted in declining. Although a total stranger to us and our town a month ago, to-day he seems like an old settler, and we dislike very much to have him leave. He assumes charge at once of the Mandan department of THE TRIBUNE and our good wishes for his welfare go with him. THE TRIBUNE is to be congratulated."

E. M. Bennett, Bismarck's miller and a practical farmer as well, returned last evening from a trip over the line of the North Pacific. Mr. Bennett naturally paid particular attention to crop prospects during his absence, and is very enthusiastic over the present promise for a bountiful harvest for North Dakota, for the coming season. Wheat, oats, barley and potatoes look well everywhere, and Mr. Bennett adds his testimony to that of many others to the effect that from Jamestown west to Bismarck there is a very noticeable difference as compared with the country between Jamestown and Fargo. The season seems to have been from two to three weeks earlier in the Missouri river valley and all vegetation has a more advanced and better appearance.

This relates to an incident that will, in some of its parts, soon be an every day occurrence at Bismarck if all will do their part towards advancing the interests of this city. Wetherby was disgusted, and why should he not be? He purchased two months ago a property for \$550. Sunday night a gentleman expressed a desire to invest in Bismarck, and Wetherby offered him this at \$800. The bargain was closed, so far as a bargain could be on Sunday. Before eight o'clock Monday morning Mr. Wetherby was offered \$800 for two years rent of the same building, and was disgusted because he could not in honor back out of his Sunday night sale. He didn't, however, and the property was transferred Monday, Mr. O. W. Bennett, of Le Mars, Iowa, becoming the purchaser.

THE LOCAL COLUMNS

To Day Contains This Week's Proceedings of the District Court.

And Brainerd's Opinion of the Ideal Dramatic Company Soon to Exhibit Here.

Also a Large Number of Miscellaneous Paragraphs, With and Without Headings.

District Court—Tuesday.

The May term of the district court convened at 10 o'clock yesterday with Judge Hudson presiding; W. F. Ball, District Attorney; E. N. Corey, clerk; E. L. Bishop on stenographer, and Alex McKenzie, sheriff.

A peremptory call of the calendar was made and the \$35,000 case for damages against the North Pacific road, for the loss of a leg, was set for trial on Wednesday June 1st.

On motion of Geo. P. Flannery, on behalf of the North Pacific road, the proceedings of the commissioners appointed to appraise and condemn land for right-of-way through the Jackman farm, were confirmed.

The mortgage sale was confirmed on motion of plaintiff's attorney in the case of Hugh Campbell, Jr., vs. C. S. Patterson and Ellen Patterson; also in the case of Nathaniel Dunkleberg vs. Robert Roberts the same motion was granted.

Judgment by default was ordered for plaintiff in the sum of \$594.39 in the case of J. I. Case & Co. vs. George W. Vennum; also judgment by default was ordered for plaintiff in the sum of \$138.42 in the case of John Hagberg vs. Robert McKee.

On motion of D. O. Preston John Trumble, after taking the required oath, were admitted to practice at the bar of the Territory.

Lawyers Preston, Wetherby and Carland were then appointed a committee to examine T. J. Michel and M. J. Edgerly, candidates for admission to the bar, after which Court adjourned until two p. m., and subsequently until five p. m.

At five o'clock p. m. the committee returned into open court and rendered a favorable decision upon the applications of Messrs. Edgerly and Mitchell for admission to the bar. Mr. E. F. Bishop and Warren Carpenter, new applicants, then passed a very thorough and successful examination and were also admitted to practice. Mr. Carpenter is well known in Mandan, and Mr. Bishop is the able Mandan representative of the TRIBUNE, a gentleman of culture, scholarly attainment and fine legal abilities, which have given him a name and fame in his eastern home.

The court then adjourned until ten a. m. to-day, at which hour the jurors will be sworn.

District Court—Wednesday.

Court was convened yesterday morning at 10 o'clock at which hour Sheriff McKenzie returned the grand jury venire, only eleven names appearing. The court thereupon ordered a special venire for five more grand jurors, and the sheriff shortly afterward announced that he had summoned John P. Dunn, Wm. Berkelman, Dan Eisenberg, John Whalen and M. J. Halloran.

E. B. Ware, a petit juror, was excused for the term, and on motion of Thomas VanEtten it was ordered by the court that a copy of the records and the judge's charge to the jury in the case of the Territory vs. Young and Decker, tried at the last term, be furnished defendants' counsel for the purpose of taking an appeal.

J. W. Raymond was then appointed foreman of the grand jury, and the members of the same were sworn and retired in charge of the sheriff, Judge Hudson first having delivered a brief charge consisting of a simple reading of the law.

The case of J. Rogers & Co. vs. the Board of County Commissioners of the County of Burleigh was argued and submitted to the Court who withheld his decision. The argument was simply upon the right of appeal from the decision of the Commissioners.

The court then took a recess until 2 p. m. at which hour the case of McLean & Macnider vs. Galloway and McGarvey was called, and a motion to dissolve the attachment sustained. A jury was then empaneled and J. A. McLean was sworn for the plaintiff and C. A. Galloway for defendant. Without leaving their seats, the jury under instructions from the Court, rendered a verdict for plaintiff in the sum of \$1,207.92.

Court then adjourned until 9 a. m. to-day, the grand jury having made no report.

District Court—Thursday.

The regular term of the District Court continued in session yesterday. At the hour of convening, C. M. Cushman was excused from duty as a petit juror. The case of J. E. Walker vs. F. S. More et al., was called and the court appointed J. Rodgers referee.

The case of the County of Burleigh vs. W. E. Watson, was next called, and a jury empaneled. Only two witnesses were sworn, J. H. Richards for Plaintiff, and W. E. Watson for Defendant. The case was given to the jury men who retired under the charge of officer Griffin, and after being out over an hour returned a verdict for Plaintiff in the sum of \$710. The suit was brought to recover \$1,130, retained as commission, for bonding the County indebtedness, but the jury seemed

to consider \$436 sufficient—the difference between the amount aimed and the verdict rendered.

The Court then issued an order for the summoning of twelve additional jurors, and the Sheriff proceeded to carry the order into effect, much to the disgust of numerous citizens.

During the lull in proceedings, the Grand Jurymen were heard tramping up the stairs and the foreman announced to the Court that two indictments had been decided upon. Bench warrants were at once placed in the hands of the Sheriff in order to insure the presence of the parties in Court, to answer to the indictments, after which the jury adjourned for the day.

The case of Peoples vs. Morgan was then called and upon trial the jury rendered a verdict for Plaintiff in the sum of \$90—the amount limited for goods sold.

A Poetic Lawyer.

A Bismarck attorney in court Wednesday in ruminating upon the trials and tribulations of Dr. Rogers and his five-cent beer, dashed off the following parodies upon well known verses by Shakespeare, Byron and Scott:

SHAKESPEARE.
To license or not, that is the question,
Whether it is better for us all to suffer
The heat of summer and the fierce
mosquitoes,
With no cheap lager to assuage our
thirst
Because commissioners say it is not
"expedient."
To let this vendor of good Jamestown
beer
Sell so cheap while others sell it dear.
The quality of our lager is not changed.
It cools the fever of the parched throat
Alike in rich and poor.
It is twice blessed: It blesteth him
that gives,
And him that takes,
And Bismarck's beer would be more
like St. Paul's
With glasses for five cents.

BYRON.
A tramp stood on the lofty bluff
That looks down on our muddy waters,
And men by hundreds worked below
Earning each hour their hard won
quarters,
And saw them spent for lager beer
But still he thought the price too dear,
And said unto his comrade true
Who wore black hat and suit of blue
SCOTT.
"And if thou sayst I am not poor
Of any man who spends down here
A quarter for two drinks of beer,
I tell thee thou hast lied."

Hazenwinkle.

We copy verbatim letters sent to Max C. A. Hazenwinkle, manager of the Ideal Dramatic Company, at Fargo last week. The troupe performed at Brainerd on the 17th. The missives will explain themselves:

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.—OFFICE OF W. W. HARTLEY, POSTMASTER.—BRainerd, May 18.
Manager Ideal Dramatic Company, Fargo, D. T.: Dear Sir:—Permit me to express to you what seems to be the prevailing sentiment here since the appearance of your troupe last night. If you could arrange to return to Brainerd for an engagement of a week or more you would have full houses every night. It is widely regretted that you could not remain while here, for no troupe possessing the uniformly excellent talent displayed by the "Ideal" has ever honored our city before. These words are not intended in the light of flattery or to detract from other meritorious shows, but are simply designed to bestow honor where it is due, and, if possible, secure to our city the reappearance of the truly "Ideal Dramatic Company."

OFFICE OF THE BRAINERD TRIBUNE.—BRainerd, May 18.

Mr. C. A. Hazenwinkle, Fargo, Dear Sir:—I enclose a request to which I could have procured 500 more signatures easily, but I simply procured the sheet full and stopped. These names I secured in about ten minutes. The people are crazy here over the performance given by your company last night, and would pay almost any price within reason to get the "Ideal" back here for a week's performance. By the hall, which will hold a fair audience, will not begin to hold your audiences. You could reserve every seat in the hall. Come if possible. I will do anything and everything I can to assist you. This is no idea of my own alone. People have discussed it by the dozens and will be very much disappointed if you do not come.

With great respect I am your obedient servant.

A. E. CHASE.

A \$3,000 School House Assured.

The meeting at the Methodist Church last evening, called for the purpose of taking action with regard to the issue of bonds for the erection of a school house was largely attended and an unusual amount of interest was manifested. After the call to order the question was discussed both pro and con, and at length a vote was ordered. It resulted in favor of bonding in the sum of \$3,000 for the purpose indicated. There were thirty-seven in favor of the proposition and only five opposed. The specifications are to be drawn up by the village board, and the contract awarded to the lowest responsible bidder.

Steamboat Service Discontinued.

Postmaster-General James has ordered service discontinued on steamboat route No. 35,000, from Bismarck to Fort Benton. The Benton mails will hereafter be forwarded via the North Pacific and the Berthold, Stephenson and Buford mails, via the overland route as before.

The steam shovel out on the extension is taking out about 100 cars of scoria a day, which makes the best ballast in the world. When the coal underlying the bad lands burnt away, it laked the clay so hard that it rendered it impervious to water, and the shovel breaks it up into pieces of about the right size. Road Master Morgan is much pleased with his success in using it.

LAND NOTICES.

Notice of Final Proof.
LAND OFFICE at Bismarck, D. T., April 28, 1881.
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at this office upon the 28th day of June, 1881, at 10 o'clock a. m., viz:
Michael O'Brien,
Declassatory Statement No. 226 made April 26, 1879, for the NW 1/4 Sec. 20, T. 138 Range 78, and names the following as his witnesses, to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract of land, viz: Maurice O'Brien, E. L. Gilmore, P. M. Eckford and C. A. King, all of Burleigh Co. D. T., and P. O. address Bismarck, D. T.
JOHN A. REA, Register.

Notice of Final Proof.
LAND OFFICE at Bismarck, D. T., May 7, 1881.
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at this office upon the 28th day of July, 1881, at 10 o'clock a. m., viz:
Peter M. Eckford,
D. S. No. 326 filed June 25, 1880, for the northeast quarter of section 24, township 138, range 78, and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Wm. H. Thureson, Michael O'Brien, O'Brien, E. L. Gilmore, P. M. Eckford and C. A. King, all of Burleigh county, P. O. address, Bismarck, D. T.
JOHN A. REA, Register.

Notice of Final Proof.
LAND OFFICE at Bismarck, D. T., May 26, 1881.
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at this office on Saturday, the 2d day of July, 1881, at 10 o'clock a. m., viz:
Chester A. King,
S. H. E. No. 138, made April 1st, 1880, for the N 1/4 E 1/4 N 1/4 of S. W. 1/4 Sec. 34, Tp 138 N. R. 78 W. and the following as his witnesses, viz: Frank A. Little, Wm. Nelson, J. P. Maubart, of Clarke Post Office, and John A. McLean Bismarck, D. T.
JOHN A. REA, Register.

Notice of Final Proof.
LAND OFFICE at Bismarck, D. T., April 18, 1881.
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at this office on Saturday, the 16th day of June, 1881, at 2 o'clock p. m., viz:
Monroe D. Downs,
S. H. E. No. 14 of S. E. 1/4 of S. E. 1/4 of N. E. 1/4 and N. E. 1/4 of S. E. 1/4 of S. E. 1/4 of T. 138 N. R. 78 W. dated July 5th, and settled upon June 25th 1879, and names the following as his witnesses to prove his residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Sheldon, C. A. Hazenwinkle, Scribner, Jacob A. Fields, and Patrick Byrne, all of Burleigh County, D. T. Postoffice address Bismarck, D. T., and Charles Hurd, who made D. S. No. 165 for lot 4 of section 24, township 138, range 78, is hereby notified to appear at the place and time above designated and show cause if any he has why said Monroe D. Downs should not be allowed to make final proof and secure entry of said land.
JOHN A. REA, Register.

LEGAL.

TERRITORY OF DAKOTA. County of Burleigh; District Court, Third Judicial District. Charlotte E. McNamara vs. Michael McNamara, Summons.
The Territory of Dakota to the above named defendant.
You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in the above entitled action, copy of which is herewith served on you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office in the city of Bismarck, in the county of Burleigh, North Dakota, within ten days after the date of the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated March 7, A. D. 1881.
47-1 Plaintiff's Attorneys, Bismarck, D. T.

City Ordinance.

The City Council of the City of Bismarck do ordain as follows:
Resolved, That it is necessary that a sidewalk be built along the north side of Main street, in front of the following blocks, to wit: Numbers 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56 and 58 also on both sides of 4th and 5th streets, from Main street to Rosser street, that the width of said sidewalk is hereby established as follows: The sidewalk in front of blocks number 46, 48, 50 and 52 shall be twelve feet in width, all others to be of the uniform width of eight feet. The said sidewalks shall be of two-inch pine plank, laid on 2x8 joists and well spiked to the same, said joists to be laid not more than four feet apart. Provided, however, that all sidewalks now being or about to be constructed by the city, or hereafter mentioned, shall be subject to inspection by a committee of three, consisting of the City Engineer, Street Commissioner, and one Alderman to be named by the Mayor and Council, whose duty it shall be to examine any sidewalk upon the application of the owner or occupant of the lot or lots on which the same is wanted, and if in the judgment of the said committee the same shall be found to be good, safe, and sufficient, such sidewalk shall not be disturbed.
Resolved That this resolution be published in the Bismarck Weekly Tribune for four consecutive weeks.
B. H. THURSTON, Mayor.
Bismarck, N. T., May 11, 1881.

BANK.

WALTER MANN, Pres. G. H. FAIRCHILD, Cash. ST. PAUL, MINN. Bismarck, D. T.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BISMARCK, DAKOTA.
Paid up Capital \$50,000

DIRECTORS:
WALTER MANN, G. H. FAIRCHILD, H. R. PORTER, ASA FISHER, DAN EISENBERG.

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American Exchange Nat. Bank, New York.
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Collections made and Promptly Remitted.
Interest on Time Deposits.
Drafts on Europe.
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NOTICE.

Our Descriptive Illustrated Price List, No. 29, of Dry Goods, etc., will be issued about March 1st, 1881. Prices quoted in No. 29 will remain good until that date. Send us your name early for copy of No. 29. Free to any address.
MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,
207 & 209 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

A. LOGAN, GROCERIES.
FLOUR, FEED, and BAKERY.
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